\$72,000! 4,000! \$16,000! \$10,000 VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class F, for 1850,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 22d of June, 1850. 15 Drawn Nos. in each package of 26 Tickets. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
plendid prize of. \$72,000
do 24,000
do 16,000
do 10,000
do 7,000
do 6,000
do 5,000
do 4,000
do 3,300
do 3,300
do 3,140
rizes of 3,000

&c. Whole Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5
—Eighths \$250— - Eighths \$2 50-
Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets \$240 00

Do do of 26 Half do 120 00

Do do of 26 Quarter do 60 00

Do do of 26 Eighth do 30 00

\$36,000! \$18,000! \$10,000! 20 Prizes of \$1,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 72, for 1850, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 29th of June, 1850.

Prize of	\$30,000
1 do	18,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	6,000
1 do	3,710
2 prizes of	2,000
3 do	1,500
20 do	1,000
25 do	500

Do do 25 Half do 60 00

Do do 25 Quarter do 30 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address— J. & C. MAURY, Agents,
Alexandria, Virginia.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION.

ington and Baltimore R. R. Company. PASSENGER TRAINS run as follows, viz:
From Washington at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
From Baltimore at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
April 29—dly T. H. PARSONS, Agent. WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOATS.

THE really safe and commodious boats, PHCENIX and J. JOHN-SON, in connexion with a line of Omnibuses in Washington, will, until further notice, depart at the following Leave Alexandria at 61, 72, 9, 101, 111, 122 a. m.;

Leave Alexandria at 6₂, 7₂, 9, 10₄, 11₂, 12₂ a. m.; and 2, 3₄, 4₄, 6, 7, p. m.

Leave Washington at 7₄, 8₂, 9₃, 11, 12₄, a. m.; and 1₅, 2₅, 3₄, 6₅, 6₇, 7₅, p. m.

Passage ou the boat, 12₄ cents.

Through tickets, for the Boats and Omnibus, only

18] cents, June 5—tf S. SHINN, Agent. WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT.

THE splendid and swift new steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will depart at the following hours:
Leave Alexandria, 7, 81, 91, 102, 12 m.; and at 11, 21, 32, 5, 61 p. m. Leave Washington, 7h. 37., 8h. 5m., 11h. 23m., 12h. 37m., m.; and 1h. 51m., and 3 p. m.

12h. 37m., m.; and 1h. 51m., and 3 p. m.

Leave Washington, 4½, 5½, 6½.

&P-Two splendid coaches connects with the above boat. Through tickets 18½ cents; boat fare only 12½ cents. Persons going and returning, round trip, half-price. Passengers will take the Thomas Collyer coaches to connect with the comfortable and swift boat.

JOB CORSON, Capt.

June 4—d

FOR NORFOLK. The steamer OSCEOLA, having undergone thorough repairs, has resumed her trips to the above place. Leaving Washington every THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.; returning, leaves Norfolk every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Touching at Con-river and the usual landings on the Potomac. Passage and fare, \$5.

THE OSCEOI A leaves Washington for Baltimore every SUNDAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leaves Baltimore every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, a. m. Touching, going and returning, at Leonard Town, Md., Cone river, Va., and the usual landages on the Potomas Mar. 28—dlw&3taw J. MITCHELL, Captain. ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THE course of study embraces the Ancient and the Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Natural Science. Courses of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy, are delivered during the year. The school-room, recitation, and lecture-rooms are all handsomely furnished. The Institution is supplied with a complete Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and every other requisite for thorough and extensive study. Terms, for board, washing, fuel and lights, with tuition in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, \$150 per annum. For further information address Oct. 1—tf R. L. BROCKETT, Principal.

E. OWEN & SON. MERCHANT TAILORS,

Pennsylvania avenue, between 14th and 15th streets WASHINGTON, D. C.

business he may be entrusted with before either of the Courts of this District; and will also attend to the prosecution of Claims before Congress and the Departments. Office on C street.

July 17—tf

WAGNER & HIGGINS, WHOLESALE
Manufacturers of fine Rosewood, Walnut,
and Mahogany Tete à Tete, Sweep-back, Gothic,
and other rich Antique and Modern Furniture.
Store, 208 Bowery; factory, Nos. 94, 6 and 8,
Attorney street, New York.
April 18—d3m

FUME BATHS.

To all who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints we would say, go and try DR. EMER-SON'S SULPIUS FUME BATHS, at Copp's Pavilion, on Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street. The peculiarities of it are such that it cures effectually this complaint. Also all other diseases of a Chronic nature, such as Scrofula, Gout, diseases of the skin,

joints, &c.
Galvanic and Electro-Magnetic Electricity.
Dr. Emerson still continues to apply these important remedial agents to such diseases and such cases as indicate their usefulness.

Aug. 22—2aw f

MISS E. B. SCOTT.

Music Lessons on Plane and Guitar.

A PPLICATION to be made at Mrs. DUVALL'S,

A on Missouri avenue, corner of 4j street, Wassington, D. C. After the experience Miss Scott has had in teaching in Seminaries, both South and West, she is confident she will give satisfaction to those who favor her with their patronage.

May 7—tf MISS E. B. SCOTT.

THE REPUBLIC.

DAILY.

VOL. II.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

And the British Quarterly Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUSCEIEEES!

O WING to the late revolutions and counter revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American Publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. In trese periodicals are centained the views, mod-

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum

PREMIUMS.

Consisting of back volumes of the following val-

name sent.

All persons procuring ten names shall be entitled to receive a copy gratis for one year.

(c) Editors and papers friendly to the enterprise will please publish this prospectus, which will entitle them to an exchange with the newspaper. All who comply with this request will send a copy of the paper containing it to the committee.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1860. June 1

or one year.
A. P. BUTLER,
JACKSON MORTON,
R. TOOMBS,
J. THOMPSON.

For any one of the loar Reviews, 9 of 5 00

For any two, do 5 00

For any three, do 7 00

For all four of the Reviews, 8 00

For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00

For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00

For Blackwood and the four Re-

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

WASHINGTON: MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1850.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, June 10, 1850.

On the petition of E. T. Swift, Administrator of the estate of Alonzo D. Phillips, deceased, formerly of Springfield, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Alonzo D. Phillips, for an improvement in Friction Matches, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of October, 1850:

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on the first Monday in September next, at 12, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republic, Intelligencer, and Union. Washington city, D. C.; North American and Gazette, Philadelphia; Tribune, New York; Journal, Providence, R. I.; Republican, Springfield, Mass., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the first Monday in September next. THOS. EWBANK.

Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent office, with a paper containing this notice. June 11—law3w UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, June 10, 1850. SARSAPARILLA SANDS

IN QUART BOTTLES. OR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF

THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or King's Evil; Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions; Pimples, or Pustules on the Face; Blotches; Biles; Chronic Sore Eyes; Ring Worm, or Tetter; Scald Head; Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints; Stubborn Utcers; Syphilitic Symotoms; Sciatica, or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury; Acitites, or Dropsy; Exposure, or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

This medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the fol-

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarter'y" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig, and the "Westminster Review," Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "West minster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being, in fact, a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued. The attention of the reader is called to the fol-Sands' Sarsaparilla:

Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without sucin one work the best reatures of both as heretolore issued.

The above periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS.

expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarasparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise, and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles, she was restored to perfect he-lth, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.

tember, 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY,
THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE,
BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE,
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
EDINBURGH REVIEW,
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals, at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.
A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals, at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews, at \$8, will receive two premium volumes as above.
A subscriber to Blackwood and threw Reviews, at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking

at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Black wood, at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

Consecutive Premium volumes will be furnished when practicable, but, to prevent disappointment, subscribers are requested to order as many different works for premiums as they may require volumes.

CURBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis. fected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.
Your friend,
LOUISA R. BEVAN.
The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged gratis.

* No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in 76 years, Congregational minister, residing at Wo-

allowance is made to clube, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

Gy-Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid, or franked, to the Publishers. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton street, New York, Dec. 18—tfi Entrance 54 Gold st.

PROSPECTUS

OF

"THE SOUTHERN PRESS."

A N ASSOCIATION of sixty-three members of A Congress, Senators and Representatives, have constituted the undersigned a committee to superintend the establishment of a Southern Press at Washington city, to be devoted to the exposition and defence of southern rights and institutions, the dissemination of correct information as to northern policy, and the course of political affairs generally, without reference to the old party lines of Wing and Democrat. Arrangements are now in progress promptly to insure the issue of such a paper, under the title of

"The Southern Press,"

For the conduct of which suitable editors have been and committee to superinder the title of

"The Southern Press,"

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton street, on a lathough its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen: From what I have experienced, and from the information I have received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable expectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable experienced, and from the information I have received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable experienced, and from the information I have received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the leas allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the publishers, without

JACOB SNIDER, JR.'S

under the title of

"The Southern Press,"
for the conduct of which suitable editors have been engaged, who will also receive the aid of a number of eminent and able contributors.

There will be both a TRI-WERKLY and a WEEKLY issue, the latter to contain substantially the same matter as the former, and intended to reach those points of the country whose mail facilities are lim-

JACOB SNIDER, JR.'S
CARD.
Wines and Liquors.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully call
attention to his stock of WINES AND LiQUORS.
The facilities possessed by him for obtaining
from abroad all Wines, &c., in their purity, his
longer experience in the busines, as conducted by him,
and a more direct personal knot ledge with the various
voine-grouning districts of Europe than is possessed
by any other house in this city, afford assurance for
the character and quality of all articles sold by
him.

points of the country whose mail facilities are limited.

A DALLY issue will be added hereafter, should it be deemed advisable or necessary by the press and people of the southern States.

The paper will not be ezclusively political, but will embrace on its broad sheet the general news of the day, domestic and foreign, by mail and telegraph, commercial and agricultural intelligence, literary criticisms, original essays, literary and miscelaneous; and, in short, all those items of general interest the collected aggregate of which constitutes the interesting and valuable newspaper. Great care will be taken to give full and correct reports of the proceedings and debates in both houses of Congress, as well as the action of the local legislatures on the southern question.

A limited number only of advertisements will be received, the main object being to furnish a large amount of reading matter.

The paper will be printed on a sheet equal in size to those of the other Washington papers, and the material will be procured especially for the purpose.

It is confidently hoped that every true friend to purpose.

It is confidently hoped that every true friend to the South will aid in procuring subscribers, and forward the names, with the amount subscribed, to some southern representative at Washington, forth Postmasters are authorized by law to remit sub-

or SEGARS, of direct importation from Havana, of various sorts and brands, always on hand, from \$19 to \$40 per thousand, and sold by the single box cheaper than at any other store in the city. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

TRANSLATOR OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.—A gentleman of this city, who has been for fifteen years engaged in the above occupation, tenders his services to those who may need them.

Satisfactory reference given, and terms moderate. Apply at this office. April 27—law2m

THE REPUBLIC.

From the Boston Transcript.

The Greatness and Permanence of the United States.

In perusing the work of a French traveller, written immediately after the formation of our Federal Constitution, we have been impressed by his strong convictions, even at that early day, of the vitality of our institutions. His words may be read with interest now; and we give them below.

We refer to Brissot de Warville, one of the first in the series of eminent foreigners who have come as travellers to our country. He was here in 1787; and, on his return to France, published a work on the United States, which was so much regarded at the time that it was soon translated into English. Among his other writings are works on the "Theory of Criminal Laws," "The Necessity of a Reform of the Criminal Laws," "What Reparation is due to Innocent Persons Unjustly Accused," "Philosophical Letters on the History of England."

Brissot entered warmly into the French revolution, but not into its excesses. When the motion was made to pass sentence of death on the king, he spoke and voted for the appeal to the primary assemblies. When Lafayette was censured, Brissot defended him. Afterwards he himself fell with the Girondists, to whom he had attached himself. He was carried to the guillotine Oct. 31, 1793.

"Thought's Translate translated to the primary translated to the guillotine Oct. 31, 1793.

the Girondists, to whom he had attached himself. He was carried to the guillotine Oct. 31, 1793.

"Thoughts on the Duration of the American Commonwealth will be longer than any empire that has hitherto existed. For it is a truth, universally admitted, that all the advantages which ever attended any of the monarchies in the old world, all centre in the new; together with many others which they never enjoy. The four great empires, and the dominions of Charlemagne and the Turks, all rose by conquests; none by the arts of peace. On the contrary, the territory of the United States has been planted and reared by a union of liberty, good conduct, and all the conforts of domestic virtue.

"All the great monarchies were formed by the conquest of kingdoms, different in arts, manners, language, temper, or religion, from the conquerors; so that the union, though in some cases very strong, was never the real and intimate connexion of the same people; and this circumstance principally accelerated their ruin, and was absolutely the cause of it in some. This will be very different in the Americans. They will, in their greatest extent and population, be one and the same people; the same in language, religion, laws, manners, tempers and pursuits; for the small variation in some districts, owing to the settlement of Germans, is an exception so very slight that in a few ages it will be unknown.

"The Assyrian and Roman empires were of very slow growth, and therefore lasted the longest; but still their increase was by conquest, and

the advantages of an island, that is, a freedom from the attacks of others, and too many difficul-ties, with too great a distance, to engage in enter-prises that heretofore proved the ruin of other mon-archies.

archies.

"The soil, the climate, production, and face of the continent, is formed by nature for a great, independent, and permanent government; fill it with people who will of themselves, of course, possess all sorts of manufactures, and you will find it yielding every necessary and convenience of life. Such a vast tract of country, possessing such singular advantages, becoming inhabited by one people, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, and having the same manners; attaining a population equal to that of the greatest empire; sprung from an active and industrious nation, who have transfused into them their own industry and spirit, and seen them worthy of their original; inhabiting a soil not dangerously lertile, nor a clime generally conducive to effeminacy; accustomed to commerce: such a people must found a commonwealth as indissoluble as humanity will allow. Suffice it for England, that she will have been the origin of a commonwealth greater and more durable than any former monarchy; that her language and her manners will flourish among a people who will one day become a splendid spectacle in the vast eye of the universe. This flattering idea of immortality no other nation can hope to attain.

"And bere let me make an observation that should animate authors in the English language with an ardor that cannot be infused into those of any other nation; it is the pleasing idea of living among so great a people, through almost a perpetuity of fame, and under almost an impossibility of becoming, like the Greek and Latin tongues, dead; known only by the learned. Increasing time will bring increasing readers, until their names become repeated with pleasure by above an hundred millions of people!"

The tention to his stock of WiNES AND Live Grown abroad all Wines, &c., in their purity, his longer experience in the busines, as conducted by him, and a more direct personal knot ledge with the various wine-growing districts of Europe than is possessed by any other house in this city, afford assurance for the character and quality of all articles sold by him.

The arrangements of his store and vaults are such as to make them, in fact, the substitute for the cellar of every consumer.

Persons wanting small assorted lots of choice Wines for special occasions, can be supplied, at the abortest notice, with W, nes decanted for immediate use, including Wines of France and Germany, not usually to be obtained here.

COUNTRY TRADE and HOTELS supplied at wholesale prices on most favorable terms.

CLUBS will find it much to their advantage to order from the subscriber.

FAMILIES can command the best of Table Wines at very love prices, as also the cheapest sorts of Wines and Liquors, FOR CULINARY PURPOSES.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, Messes, and others at a distance, can be supplied (and have them sent) "PACKAGE EXPRESS,"

FREE OF CHARGE,) with Wines, &c., for table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED SORTS, at the shortest notice, by addressing their orders through the Post Office, to JACOB SNIDER Jr., Importer and Dealer in Wines, &c., for table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED SORTS, at the shortest notice, by addressing their orders through the Pest Office, to JACOB SNIDER Jr., Importer and Dealer in Wines, &c., for table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED to SORTS, at the shortest notice, by addressing their orders through the Pest Office, to JACOB SNIDER Jr., Importer and Dealer in Wines, &c., for table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED table to excent the proposal table to CAPITAL PUNISHMENT -A majority of the con

RECIPROCITY.—Our Canadian neighbors begin to despair of securing the advantages of a reciprocity of trade. The Montreal Herald of the 4th says, of trade. The Montreal Herald of the 4th says, that it regrets to hear that for "another year, at least, our farmers and lumber merchants must be contented to contribute twenty per cent. upon the value of their produce sent to the United States markets, towards the support of the government at Washington; for we yesterday learned, by telegraphic despatch from Toronto, that our ambassador extraordinary, Mr. Tiflany—barrister, attorney, solicitor, proctor, and 'so-forth,' of Hamilton—has just returned to the court of Eimsley house, with the distressing intelligence, that, during this session of Congress, there is no hope of reciprocity being carried."—Buffate Advertiser. From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. The First Newspaper.

The First Newspaper.

It is somewhat remarkable that the newspaper press, powerful element as it is in modern civilization, is scarcely two centuries old. It is equally remarkable that a means of instruction and amusement so apparent should not have been established until nearly two hundred years after the discovery of printing. The common belief that the first English newspaper was published in 1888, to announce the defeat of the Spanish Armada, is now known to be a popular error, the printed sheet in the British Museum, called the English Mercurie, and dated in that year, having been proved a forgery of a century later in date. The originator of the mistake was Mr. Chalmers, who, in a life of Ruddiman, entered into the history of newspapers. He had seen the broad sheet in the Museum, and, accepting it for what it pretended to be, had announced it as the first English newspaper. Nichols D'Israeli, and other writers, followed Chalmers, without inquiry, and from these authors the error crept into the Encyclopædias, and all the books of the day in which newspapers were discussed. Few assertions are now perhaps so generally believed, as that the English Mercurie was the first English newspaper. The detection of the error we owe to the bibliographer, Mr. Watts, of the British Museum, who, having occasion to examine the Mercurie, saw at once that the type and paper were of comparatively modern origin—an opinion which has been confirmed by every subsequent examination, and it has been freely scrutinized by capable judges since.

been confirmed by every subaequent examination, and it has been freely scrutinized by capable judges since.

The first newspaper was issued towards the close of the reign of James the First, and was published in London by a man named Butter. This individual had been a hired litter-writer, in the pay of numerous country gentlemen—his business being to pick up the news of London and send a written sheet of it weekly to his employers. The thought finally struck him that he might serve his customers more quickly, and enlarge his business indefinitely, by printing instead of writing his sheets. At first, however, the enterprise met little encouragement. The English are not a people fond of innovations, and the old manuscript letter-sheets were generally preferred. Butter's paper was laughed at by the wits and ill supported by the public. Ben Jonson, in his comedy, "The Staple of News," made the new journal the butt of his ridicule. Finally, however, the invention became better appreciated, and newspapers increased in size, merit, and numbers; but so late as the beginning of the last century the written news letter was still in existence, the delight of antiquated country gentlemen, who worshipped it as a relic of "the good old times." In 1709 the first morning paper appeared in London, and now discussion was combined with news, for heretofore the journals had confined themselves ensirely to the mere narration of events, and those chiefly foreign. Indeed, more

some districts, owing to the settlement of Germans, is an exception so very slight that in a few ages it will be unknown.

"The Assyrian and Roman empires were of very slow growth, and therefore lasted the longest; but still their increase was by conquest, and the union of dissonant parts. The Persian and Macedonian monarchies were soon founded and presently overturned; the former not lasting so long as the Assyrian, nor a sixth of the duration of the Roman; and as to the Macedonian, it lasted but six years. This advantage of a slow growth is strong in favor of the Americans; the wonderful increase of their numbers is the natural effect of plenty of land, a good climate, and a mild and beneficent government; in which corruption and tyranny are wholly unknown. Some centuries are already past since their first settlement, and inany more will pass before their power appears in its full asplendor; but the quickness of a growth that is entirely natural will carry with it no marks of decay, being entirely different from monarchies founded by force of arms.

"The Roman empire perished by the hands of northern barbarians, whom the masters of the world disdained to conquer; it will not be so with the Americans, they spread gradually over the whole continent, from whence, therefore, should their Goths and Vandals come? Nor can they ever have any thing to fear from the South, first, because that country will never be populous, owing to the poissession of mines: secondly, there are exeered nations and languages planted and remaining in it: thirdly, the most considerable part of the structure of the region is so advantageous that it leaves nothing to be wished for; it can have no neighbors from whome, the region is so advantageous that it leaves nothing to be wished for; it can have no neighbors from whome, the region is so advantageous that it leaves nothing to be wished for; it can have no neighbors from whome, the region is so advantageous that it is a possibility of attack or molecular than the proposition and it destin

Music.—All things which have become national have much more to do with nature than perhaps strikes the general eye. Music and musical instruments certainly seem to have a remarkable connexion with the climate and conceptions of a people. Among the nations of antiquity, the people of Judea were perhaps the greatest cultivators of music. Their temple-worship was on the largest scale of musical magnificence; and, for that purpose, they had especially the two most magnificent known to antiquity—the trump and harp. In latter times, the horn instrument of the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaincer. Its long and wild modulations, its powerful tones, and its sweet and melancholy simplicity, make it the congenial instrument of lotuness, solitude, and the life of shepherds. The guitar is the national instrument of a people like those of the peninsula. Its fightness, yet tenderness; its depth of harmony, yet elegance of touch; its delicacy of tone, yet the power of expression, adapt it eminently well to a race who love pleasure, yet to toil in its pursuits; whose profoundest emotions are singularly mingled with rivolity, and whose spirits constantly hover between romance and caricature. The rich genius of Ireland lass transmitted to us some of the noblest strains in the world; but they are essentially strains of the harp; the modulations of a hand straying at will among a rich profusion of sounds, and inspiring them with taste, teeling, and beauty. The violin is Italian in its birth, its power, and its style—subtle, sweet, and brilliant—more immediately dependent on the mind than any other instrument; inferior to the voice in vividness, and superior to all else in tone, flexibility, and grace. The violin, in the bands of a great performer, is the finest of human inventions, for it is the most expressive. The violin has a soul, and that soul is Italian.

[Blackwood's Magazine.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.-The following curious

LADY O'LOONEY,
Great Niece of Burke,
Commonly called the subli Commonly called the sublime.

She was

Bland, passionate, and deeply religious;
Also, she painted
In water colors,
And seat several pictures
To the exhibition.

She was first cousin
To Lady Jones,
And of such
Is the Kingdom of Heaven.

A REDUCED FAIR .- We know a young lady, who in her horror of old-maidism, has engraved at the bottom of her cards, "No reasonable offer will be refused."

Things that Want Putting down—By Sir Peter
Laurie, or any other celebrated Putter Down.—The
railings of St. Paul's cathedral.

A great many more thousand pounds towards
the slow subscription for the Grand Exhibition of
Industry for 1851.

railings of St. Paul's cathedral.

A great many more thousand pounds towards the slow subscription for the Grand Exhibition of Industry for 1851.

The abominable water and gas monopolies.

The dead wall in front of the British Museum.

The advertising carts; Westminster bridge; the cheap tailoring system; and the gang of swindlers who live upon "enormous sacrifices" and "alarming failures," and grow rich upon a series of "extensive bankruptcies."

Down on the Nail.—The nailmakers, we are sorry to say, have joined in a very extensive strike. The only strike we should have been glad to hear of among the nailmakers, would be their having hit the right nsil on the head.

Entertainments on the Queen's birth-duy.—The usual list has appeared of entertainments given by the heads of departments in celebration of her majesty's birth-day, but there were some omissions, a few of which we have the happiness of supplying. The beadle of the opera arcade entertained a select cirle of metropolitan beadles—with a comic song—at his official residence, the watch-bux, in the rear of her majesty's theatre.

The gate-keeper at Kensington Gardens entertained a small party of nursery maids and children with the exhibition of his Waterloo medal, and recited some anecdotes of his exploits under—or, rather by the side of—the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Punch entertained the whole world at his weekly banquet, as usual.

Mr. Dunup entertained the whole world at his weekly banquet, as usual.

Mr. Dunup entertained bimself by reading various letters from his tradesmen, but did not see his way to the funds necessary for entertaining the idea of immediately paying them.

Gography for Young Ladies.—"Where's Hatcham:" inquired a young lady upon meeting with the name of that town in a newspaper. "Why, you stupid!" indignantly exclaimed her brother, "ilatcham is the first stage after Egham to be sure," and the young lady believed it.

What is Man?—An American author describes man "as the only animal that drinks sherry cobblers."

Milk, oh! oh! oh! Mil

Milk, oh! oh! Milk!—Some recent accounts of the milky ways of the London milkmen have filted us with a desire to have the good old days of chalk and water back again. We knew that under the old system our insides were simply whitewashed with a clean if not a very wholesome preparation; but we shudder at the thought of what the London milk is now declared to be.

It is said that the rich creamy look of the mixture is obtained by the use of starch, sugar of lead, and brains. Oh! that we could "dash out our desperate brains" from our milk jugs, and insible the thinnest of decoctions that the pump and the chalk-pit ever contributed. We might not, perhaps, object to a dash of starch to enable us to get what might be termed a stiff glass of milk—but there is something so awful in the idea of brains, particularly as it is said they come from the knacker's yard—that our own brain reels, swims, and performs various other cerebral eccentricities that we know not how to describe. We feel almost resolved to forswear the lacteal liquid altogether, and take for our motto, as a direction to our children, "Lac milk."

But such is not the fact. The gazettee were merchy occasional broad-sheets, or pamphlets, published after some important event, as a proclamation is now published. They were not at all permanent, much less periodical in their nature, two important qualities requisite for the real newspaper. Now was it until the age of Addison, Steele and Swiftas we said—that journals began to assume their present influential position. When these great writers, however, entered the lists as regular confit into the newspapers, and were followed by Bolingbroke, and in a later age by Junius, the public press at once took a loity position, and one which it has since maintained, and even increased in England, however, to this day, the newspaper which it has since maintained, and even increased in England, however, to this day, the newspaper and sless influence than in either France or the United States. In this free country it is really the great parliament of the nation, where all important subjects are discussed, and virtually decided. Congress is, in fact, but the formal mouth-piece of the controlled by the press. The day will come when to be a member of this fraternity will be a higher thonor than to be a legislator, and it is even now a more influential position. Long live the press.

Colonization.—This is one of the most important movements of an extraordinary age. That it alone will ever extinguish slavery in the States is hardly to be expected; but that it has benefit ted thousands of colored emigrants, and is destined to benefit still larger numbers, is certain. Equally certain is it, that the descendants of those who were captured on the coast of Africa, and sold into selavery in America, are destined to be the messen.

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES .- We have read with

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.—We have read with much interest, in our exchange papers, an account of Mr. Wm. Smedley's attempt to persecute a worthy orphan girl of eighteen years for refusing to work in his Shawi Factory in Kensington, Penn sylvania. He sought to harass and subtuce her by charging her with stealing trifles of yarn, &c. After three or four unsuccessful efforts, and a threat to effect his purposes, should it cost him \$500, some generous friends took up for the girl, and sued the rich employer for malicious prosecution, with the following resolt:

The judge charged the jury that, if Mr. Smedley had prosecuted the girl in good faith, and from an impression made upon him by the communication of others, that (even if her innocence was after wards proved) it was the policy of the law to protect those who prosecuted, consequently Miss Davis could not recover damages; but that, if said prosecution was commenced and carried on by Smedley from mere "matice," and without any reasonable or pripable cause, the jury ought to find a verdict for Miss Davis; and it they believed this to be a fact—that the witnesses had combined with Mr. Smedley to blacken the girl's character—they were bound to give "exemplary damages."

The jury in a short time rendered a verdict of

blacken the girl's charactering of the strength of the strengt

THE SPANISH NAVAL FORCE.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Hava-

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. NINTH STREET. REAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE REPUBLIC at the usual rates of the other papers published in Washington. A deduction will be made to those who advertis

THE TRI-WEEKLY REPUBLIC WILL BE ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

From the London Examiner, May 18th.

EMIGRATION PROM THE UNITED KINGDOM — The tenth general report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners has been printed, and gives some interesting information connected with emigration from the United Kingdom. The emigration from the United Kingdom. The emigration from the United Kingdom during the ten years ending the 31st December, 1846 amounted to 856,392 persons, giving an average of 85 639 emigrants a year. During the years 1847 and 1848, the number of emigrants was 258,270 and 248,089 respectively, being hearly double the largest number that had emigrated in any previous year. During the year 1849 the emigration had reached the unprecedented number of 299,489 persons, of which number 260,817 proceeded to North America, 219,450 went to the United States; and 41,367 to British North America. The commissioners estimate that in 1849, exclusive of cabin passengers. £1,743,500 was expended on emigration, of which only £228,300 was paid out of public funds, leaving more than £1,500,000 as the probable amount provided out of private or parochial funds.

TELEGRAPH ERTWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—A daily paper states, that the Emperor of Russia has decided on placing Petersburg in telegraphic communication with Vienna and Berlin, by means of the electric telegraph, which will also pass through Warsaw and Posen. The wires are now being laid down between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and St. Petersburg and the Black Sea. When the continent, a person in London may hold almost instant communication with another in Russia.

The Rev. Arthur Chenginy, "the Canadian apositie of temperance," has just completed a tour

rein, a person in London may note almost instant communication with another in Russia.

The Rev. Arthur Chenginy, "the Canadian apostic of temperance," has just completed a tour through the United States. In a letter to a religious order in Canada, he says: "I do not exaggerate when I say that there are no less than 200,000 Canadians in the United States, and unless efficacious means are taken to stop this frightful emigration, before ten years, 200,000 more of our compatriots will have carried to the American Union their arms, their intelligence, and their hearts."

"It is currently reported," says the Record. "that one of the leading tractarians of the metropolis has just left town for Paris, on some errand connected with his purposed reconciliation with Rome. This secession, if it shall finally be accomplished, will be the most important that has occurred since the departure of Mr. Newman."

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Another new Life Insurance Plan.—An important and valuable system of life insurance has been brought into practical operation by "The United States Life Insurance Company," in this city. We allude to insurance a payable to the persons taking out policies, should they live to attain stated ages; or dying before these ages, the amounts insured revert to their heirs or representatives.

Thus, a person 24 years of age, paying \$54.50 annually, secures \$1,000 for his landly if he should die immediately after effecting the insurance; but if lives to the age of forty years, he receives that amount himself, with his share of the profits of all the business transacted by the company during the whole period in which he has been insuring. At 31 years of age, paying \$46.20 annually secures equal benefits of the same amount, on or before attaining the age of 50. Beginning at the age of 40, a payment of \$45.70 per annum secures the same or or before attaining the age of 60; and a youth 13 years of age may obtain the same advantages, at or before the age of 60, by the payment of \$15.20 per annum.

We have cited these cases to show the practical

at or before the age of 60, by the payment of \$13.20 per annum.

We have cited these cases to show the practical operation of this new system of life insurance. The principle is a beautiful combination of the Savings' Bank and the Life Insurance Company, affording immediate protection to the family or dependants, in the amount insured, and securing to the insurer, if he lives, the full advantages of an investment of money at interest. It secures from small savings the means of establishing a business, or of procuring a homestead, at periods of life when the accomplishment of either of these objects frequently becomes an absorbing topic of domestic so justifude.

GO-AHRADITIVENESS.—A late English writer says, that an American will erect a city in less time than any other people could survey one. That our European friend is not dealing in hyperbole is made strikingly evident by the rise and progress of the village of "Appleton," Wisconsin. Appleton is situated on Fox river about thirty miles south of Green bay, and but a short distance from the point where the river discharges itself into Lake Winnebago. The banks of the river are some eighty feet in width, affording a water-power equal to that of the Genesee, at Rochester, and which the propretors intend to turn to the best account. The Senthey may be prosperous, and the result be what it ought to be. We shall note the progress, and report.—Dayton Transcript

Onions from Time immemorial.—To give some idea to those who have not thought on the subject of the effects of age upon a cultivated soil, I shall here mention a fact that struck me as being not a little singular at the time it occurred. At Duns taffonge, near Oban, in Argylshire, Scotland, which is a mountainous country, and naturally as barren soil, a small garden was pointed out to me, on which was growing at the time one of the finest crops of onions I had ever seen. I took notice of it with some degree of surprise, because I had seen no other crop of onions in that district that was tolerable; but my surprise was a good deal augmented on being told that the present crop in that garden was by no means remarkable; that it had been cropped with onions, year after year, from time immemorial; that the present owner of it, who was a man above eighty years of age, had never seen any other crop than ouions upon that ground; and that the oldest person slive when he are considered and the properious contributed to turn to the best account. The Sentinel says the town "was named after Messrs. William and Samuel Appleton, two wealthy and is the site of the Lawrence University, towards which Mr. Wm. Appleton contributed the handsome sum of ten thousand dollars." Last year, in February, the "sharty of Mr. Smith, the agreent, was the only tenement in the town. Now, the Sentinel says, it boasts of upwards of one hundred buildings; a post office, enjoying a daily mail connexion with Milwaukie; three saw-mills; an academic buildings, the germ of the future university, and appleton contributed the handsome sum of ten throughlet on contributed the handsome sum of ten therein say year year year for metally and there says, in February, the "sharty of Mr. Smith, the safety of the town. Now, the Sentinel says, in the say year, year, in February, the when the work of improving the navigation of the Fox in the Gom

MAKE YOURSELVES.—If there is a man who has any right to be proud, it is he who can stand up before the world and say, "I have made myself." Relying on no influential friends; on no inherited wealth; on nothing but indomitable zeal and spotless write, he has worked his way from poverty to wealth—from ignorance to knowledge—from obscurity to distinction. Why should he not be proud? But such men are never lifted up by prosperity. They are always meek and humble. They are the men who are safe patterns for all to follow. They never forget the pit whence they were taken, nor the kind hand of Providence which has led them all the way through trial and sorrow up to the present hour.

all the way through trial and sorrow up to the present hour.

If you would gain the honors worth possessing—if you would be beloved and respected by all around you, imitate those who, through patient zeal and inflexible virtue, have risen to seats of distinction. Be not ambitious to get wealth, or to rise for the sake of power—but let your ambition prompt you to deeds of usefulness. In every transaction with mankind, let strict integrity mark your coings. An inordinate love of money often leads men to the performance of mean acts and deeds of which their families and children never hear the last, and which pain their feelings to the close of life. Be careful of meanness—of every thing that is not prectly fair, just, and honorable. In this way only can you secure a name which unborn generations will repeat with pleasure.—Olice Branch.

The Pine Plains of New Jessey.—The pine plains, as they are called, in Burlington and Monmouth counties, New Jersey, though but little known, have ever been an object of interest to those who have traveled through that section of the State, and have occasioned much sociation and inquiry. They run northwest and southeast, and cover an area of several thousand acres, bring ten mike, in length, by an average width of four miles. The term plains oces not, however, convey the accurate meaning, for although the aspect is barrenness, it is thickly set with small scrubby pines of uniform height—eighteen or twenty inches. Seen at a distance at this season of the year, it looks like a vast sea of prairie grass. The trees have a most singular appearance. They are dwarfish, and covered with balls, bard, rigid, and ugly. The bounnaries of the plains are well defined, ensing abruptly, surrounded with other pines of the largest growth. The cause of this sudden change is the matter so difficult of solution.

The Spanish Naval Force.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayane, writing from Havana, mays:

"The Spanish naval force in these waters is composed of the following vessels: Ship-of-the-line Soberano, 74 guns; frigates lashel II. 44; Perla, 42; guns; Esperanza, 42; Cortes -22; steamers Blasco de Garay, 6 guns and 250 house-power; Pizarro, (how flag ship.) 6 gons and 350 horse-power; Alvaro de Hazan, 5 guns and 160 horse-power; slops-of-war Louisa Fernanda, 24 guns; Colon, 16 guns; brigs Patriota, 20 guns; Habanero, 13 guns; Nervion, 16 guns; hermaphrodite brig Villavicences, 6 guns; Schoopers Habanero, 8 guns; lashel II, 5 guns; Schoopers Habanero, 8 guns; lashel II, gun; Chiericai, 1 gun; and gun-boat Ponacion, 1 gun. Total, 377 guns. Of these, all are now at sea except the line-of-battle ship Congreso.